THE VICTORIOUS GROUND HOG

UPSETS THE SIGNAL SERVICE FOR THE THIRTY-EIGHTH TIME THIS YEAR.

A Disagreeable Day Succeeded by a More Than Disagreeable Night-Churches Closed-Poles and Wires Down All Over the City,

The storm that swept down on the cl's yesterday evening was as violent as it was unexpected, and its force did not diminish as night came on. The snow, which had fallen for a couple of hours without any other effect than to make the streets more annoyingly moist than before, took hold at about 6:30, and in a comparatively brief period had accumulated to such an extent that the majority of church goers preferred to nod by their warm firesides rather than make any attempt to wrestle with the elements in an endeavor to attend the evening service. In a number of instances, however, the sense of duty caused a faithful few to gather together and hold a prayer meeting or some such informal service in one of the smaller rooms now so numerous in most of the structures dedicated to religious purposes. For the first time in many months the Salvation Army failed to hold its service at Seventh and the avenue and the deserted hack stand esemed doubly desolate on that account. The shrill voices of the females and the tinkling of their tamborines were succeeded by the shileking wind and the rattle of window sasbes. In the streets the only noises heard were the groanings of signs as they swung before the brezz and the dismal inapplug of soaked awnings, occasionally enlivened by the profane utterances of some belated mortal as he struggled from under a load of the wet slush that had slipped off a roof just at the proper moment.

The car drivers and conductors, especially the former, suffered considerably from the severity of the storm, and the policemen who happened to be on duty were the most lugubrious looking mortals on the streets. They stood around in semi-skelled spots, generally on one leg, in various crane-like attitudes, and watched through the three or four inches of slush that decorated aldewalk and street.

The hackmen and cab drivers did a roaring business, but they would, nevertheless, have preferred to be at home. One of them went into the Riggs House to thaw out a little before continuing on a trip to the northern part of the city. His appearance was extraordinary for a dweller in this climate—from the top of his capto his waist he was covered with a sheet of glittering ice, even his face being almost entirely hid for an hour or more.

Every tree was a picture, the clinging snow covering the leaves and branches, and staying there in spite of the most vigorous efforts put forth by blustering Boreas.

Telephone wires all over the city were down, and speedy communication with evening service. In a number of instances however, the sense of duty caused a faith

Boreas.

Telephone wires all over the city were down, and speedy communication with distant parts of the city was an impossibility for several hours. Trains, especially from the south, were delayed considerably, and when they did arrive they gave evidence of the struggle they had had with the bilzzard, for smoke stacks were in several instances blown down and headlights had been extinguished. been extinguished.

There were a number of electric light

There were a number of electric light wires down and numerous narrow escapes were reported of pedeatrians who incautiously came near stepping on the broken ends of the copper conductors. The electric lights on Seventh streat were all out and a number on the avenue were also extinguished. In several places the wires burned with a brilliancy that attracted considerable attention from those who were so unfortunate as to be out in the storm.

All the telegraph poles on B street northwest, from Sixth to Fifteenth streets, were prostrate. A large pole on Sixth street, between G and H streets northwest, stown sixth to Fifteenth streets, were prostrate. A large pole on Sixth street, between G and H streets northwest, awayed to and frose ominously that the occupants of a two-story brick house which was immediately in range, left their habitation and took shelter eleewhere until a gang of the company's workmen had braced the tottering mast.

Nearly all the fire-alarm wires were disabled, and several poles were upset. The patrol boxes falled to work and communication was only lasd in an imperfect way with four of the police stations.

Shortly before 2 o'clock the messenger from the weather bureau, mounted on his astique mule, rode shiveringly up to the Reportacian works and the satique mule, rode shiveringly up to the Reportacian of the continuous manufaction was only lasd in an imperfect way with four of the police stations.

Shortly before 2 o'clock the messenger from the weather bureau, mounted on his astique mule, rode shiveringly up to the Reportacian was only the and the the customary bulletin: "Warmer, fair weather, light southerly to southwesteriy winds." If anybody can abstract any comfort from that they are welcome to it.

WON TWO GAMES.

O'Brien's Wonderful Pitching Saves the Washingtons.

[Special to the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.] NEW ORLEANS, Mar. 11.—Two games were played by the Washington Glub here to-day. In the morning game the Senator put a new pitcher in the box names Haddock. His work was excel-lent, and he indicated that during the season he will prove a terror to some of the heavy hitters of the Lesgue. His magnificent work was sup-plemented by excellent fielding by the Washington team. Heavy hitting also characterized this game on the part of the Washingtons, who won by a score of 10 to 4.

In the afternoon Gilmore was put in the hox for Washington. He was batted very freely by the home club, who piled up hase hit after base hit. At the close of the fifth inning New Orleans had scored eleven runs, while the Washingtons, whose batting honors seemed to have deserted them, had made but three.

to have deserted them, had made but three.

More in hope of giving a good exhibition than of saving the game O'Brien, the first baseman, was put in to pitch for Washington. He proved almost a phenomenon, and but few scattering measly hits were made off his delivery. Washington also recovered their batting strength and pounded the home pitcher at liberty. Not a single run was made by New Orleans after O'Brien had been put in the box, while Washington accored 15, winning the gams by a score of 18 to 11.

[The telegraph troubles delayed the

[The telegraph troubles delayed the transmission of the full score until after the REPUBLICAN had gone to press.]

DINK BUCKALEW IN JAIL

The Career of the Most Desperate Criminal in Alabama,

LAFAYETTE, ALA., Mar. 11 .- There was placed in jail in this place last night one of the most desperate men that ever lived in Alabama. Dink Buckalew was a miller on the most desperate men that ever lived in Alabama. Dink Buckalew was a miller on the Georgia line adjoining Heard county, where he had a wife and comely daughter. In his employ was a young mill hand, who made love to the daughter, but who was driven off by Buckalew. After this Buckalew had to hide out, while officers were in pursuit of him. Seeing that they were about to run him down, Buckalew blackened his facesmud, personating a negro, offered his services to the officers as a guide and thus led them astray. The next heard of him was near Edwardsville, where a party of six officers ambushed him. He fought them desperately, killing three, and then escaped under a shower of bullets. Within a week he reappeared in Beard county, Ga., and broke in with a party of friends at the wedding of his daughter. The whole party fought their way into an adjoining field, where pistols and clubs were freely used, resulting in the desperate wounding of hair a dozen persons. Buckalew at once crossed the line back into alabama, and was pursued by several nosses of officers. One of them, headed by Detective Scarborow, can him down, but the desperado mortally wounded the detective, and made I is way to Leon county, Fla., where he was captured.

TELEGRAPH WIRES DOWN. The Storm Cuts Off All Communication

With Outside Points. The severe storm of yesterday was not confined to Washington, but was general. While it was particularly violent in this

section, it was even more severe and disastrous in other portions of the country. It was especially damaging to telegraph and one service. Wires were prostrated all over the country and all telegraph business absolutely suspended. Telephone communication was also interrupted.

The general prostration of the telegraph

wires necessarily cut off all communication with outside points. The National Republican suffers with the rest of the world, and the brutal weather, of which the supposedly efficient signal service bureau gave no warning, is responsible for the absence of telegraphic items in this morning's issue.

SULLIVAN'S WIFE PLEASED. Sorry Mitchell Did Not Kill Him i

the Ring-Fox's Opinion. NEW YORK, Mar. 11 .- Mr. Richard K. Fox was interviewed by a reporter last night at his residence on Fifth avenue, and when asked what he thought of the Sullivan-Mitchell fight replied:

"It is just as I thought. Sullivan was overconfident and did not haif train, while Mitchell never lost an opportunity to get himself in thorough condition."

"Do you think Sullivan is as good a man as be was five or six years ago?"
"Not by any means. Sullivan has been drinking hard for several years, and has undermined his constitution to an alarming extent. No man can expect to drink almost continuously and not injure his health. I tell you John L. Suilivan is not the man he once was."

"How about Mitchell?"
"Mitchell is a young man and is improving all the time."
Mr. William E. Harding, Mr. For's lies

"Michell is a young man and is improving all the time."

Mr. William E. Harding, Mr. Fox's lieutenant, who managed Kilrain in his fight with Smith, said to a reporter:

"While in Europe I met both Mitchell and Suillvan frequently. The former took most excellent care of himself, refusing all invitations to drink and going to bed early every night. Suilivan, on the contrary, did about as he pleased, drinking wine and dining with the big guins and acting as though it was mere child's play for him to fight."

"Do you think Suilivan is as good a man as of old!"

"No. Suilivan's day for posing as a gladlator has gone by. He is no longer the great man be once was, nor never will be again."

"Can Kilrain whin Suilivan!"

"Can Kilrain whip Sullivan"
"Can Kilrain whip Sullivan"
"Of course he can, and that will doubtless be the next great sensation in puglistic

less be the next greatsensation in pugilistic circles."

"Will Kilrain fight him?"

"Here is a letter Mr. Fox received the other day from Kilrain, in which he says he will fight Sullivan in America at any time that a match can be arranged, and you see it, was written long before this fight."

EAST CENTERVILLE, R. I., Mar. 11.—
Mrs. John L. Sullivan is living quietly here with her mother, Mrs. Balley. When a reporter called upon her and told her of the result of the fight between Mitchell and Sullivan she said:

porter called upon her and told her of the result of the fight between Mitchell and Sullivan she said:

"I am glad of it. I wish Mitchell had killed him. He is great big no good. I have known his method for a long time, and now the people are finding him out. He often told me that he could do nothing unless he made a big assault at the first and overpowered his man by superior weight. Mitchell is a dodger and kepthim at bay until he lost his wind. Then my brave John L. was winded and helpless. He is a greatly overrated man. I am glad of his defeat. He will die a beggar, as he deserves to do, for his ill-treatment to me."

"Will you ever live with him again?"

"Never! If he was made of gold and there was not another man in the world I would never listen to him again."

"Do you propose to get a divorce?"

"Yes, as soon as I get the mortgage on my house in Boston, which he contracted, paid off. I am done with him for good and forever. I want to be free."

WASHINGTON AS A MASON.

Preparing to Celebrate the Anniver

sary of His Elevation. The Grand Lodge of Masons of the Disan early date, will take steps toward honoring the centennial of Washington's Initiation into Masonry. The pilgrimage to Mount Vernon on August 4 next, the date of Washington's being made a Mason, will also be considered. The credit for starting this pilgrimage is due to Fredericksburg Lodge of Virginia, in which Washington was made a Mason. Washington Lodge of Alexandria, of which Washington was master in 1788-9, will co-operate with its sister lodge.

ter in 1788-9, will co-operate with its sister lodge.

At a recent meeting of this latter lodge, Messrs. F. E. Corbett, R. Kemper, and Hubert Snowden were appointed a committee to unite with the committee of the Fredericksburg Lodge to make the arrangements for the pligrimage. Washington is so closely allied to Gen. Washington is so closely allied to Gen. Washington's Masonic life that there is no doubt that steps will be taken toward taking an active part in the matter. The Masonic fraternity at large is becoming deeply interested in the pligrimage, and it is not improbable to state that the pligrimage there will comprise thousands of the mystic tie. The arrangements will be completed as fast as possible.

INSIDE THE NAVY YARD. Getting the Buildings Ready for the

Spring Work. The work at the navy yard is progressing as fast as it is possible for it to do. A few men are now employed in cleaning out the rubbleh in one or two buildings that are to form parts of the ordnance shop. The work in the copper rolling mill is getting

work in the copper rolling mill is getting along rapidly, and the workmanship speaks for itself. The Secretary of the Navy is said to be highly pleased with the character of the work already done there, which for fineness and finish surpasses the contract work done lately for the government. By the first of next month it is stated that at least four or five hundred men will be put to work on the construction of the new ordanace shop and repairing other shops intended as adjuncts. Slow work is being made on the damaged gun, but hopes are entertained that the obstinate plug will be removed without damage to the other parts of it. The work on the fittings of the large guns is getting well under way. It is not known positively when the large gun recently cast at Pitteburg will be received at the yard. There is much curiosity aroused over this much-talked-of giant and the mechanica are very anxious to see this wondrous piece of mechanism.

GAMBLING WITH CHECKERS.

How the Uticans Make an Innocent Game Profitable. UTICA, Mar. 11 .- Utica sports have a new pleasure in the shape of an old game revised to suit modern sporting tastes. The game is Horace Greeley's old favorite, checkers, but the revised rules compel the use of coins for checkers in the place of the old-style round pieces of wood. Any coin from a penny to a silver dollar is allowed, from a penny to a silver dollar is allowed, but nickels are the favorites. One side plays with heade up and the other with tails, so as to distinguish the men. Of course the player who wins takes more nickels from the board than he who loses, and the possibilities of loss are sufficiently numerous to make the game what the Uticans call "a first-class game." In playing with strangers it is said to be advisable to see that a new acquired king is not crowned with wrong face up. DOWN FROM THE PULPIT

CAME WORDS OF COMFORT AND IN-STRUCTIONS TO THE FLOCKS.

The Law of Attraction in Religion-The Winning of Souls-Oneness of the Church of Christ in the World-Basis of Dogmatic Truth.

The pulpit of the Church of our Father was filled yesterday morning by the Rev. E. H. Capen, D. D., president of Tuft's College. The subject of his discourse was "The law of attraction in religion," the text being, and "I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me." St. John, xti, 32. "That," said the preacher, referring to

the text, "was the most comprehensive and inspiring passage in the New Testament, because it contained the principle and scope of the Christian religion. It had been objected to by some pecause it was the basis of dogmatic truth. It was the only utterance of the kind that Jesus made." He showed, however, that it was in harmony with what Christ said and did, and that it was the real climax of all He did. The learned divine then went on to show that the greatest thing that could be done for man is personal in its nature. It was not so much what Christ was as what He did. The noblest work is personal work. It was good to have good preaching and an enun-ciation and an elucidation of principles, but that would not save the world. The power

that would not save the world. The power of sympathy was the lever that would accomplish the salvation of mankind. Men could be taught by abstractions, but abstractions will not move men.

The impulses given the world by such persons as St. Francis Xavier, John Howard, and Florence Nightingals were elaborated upon and it was shown that religion acts through the personal qualities of the the person operating.

Dr. Capen showed how the force of life is felt when that life is taken away and exalted. The relation sbetween parents and children were used as an example. Children know that the love of their parents is disinterested, but it is not until the old folks are taken away that the bereaved children realize how much had been done for them. The struggles of Charles Sumner in his endeavor to secure the passage of the civil rights bill were also referred to; it was need that all solmosities cessed as the nation stood around his open grave, and that the sentiment of the country adopted the measure soon after the decase of its author. It was so with Christ.

ceased as the nation stood around his open grave, and that the sentiment of the country adopted the measure soon after the decease of its author. It was so with Christ; His disciples looked for the earthly ruler and in His trouble forsook Him. It was only after He had been taken away from them that they realized the truth of His religious teaching, and saw the force of his martyrdom.

The illimitable power of Christ's personality was then elaborated on in a most eloquent manner. Homer, during his lifetime, was only a poor, blind poet, now he is the king of letters. People do not real the "Odyasey" or the "Hisd." they saw then elaborated on the medium through which it is fell. As the ages roll on the influence of saw and will continue to grow. Joan of Arc was only a common peasant girl, but now whe fathe most poetic figure in history. No one recognized the heroic in John Brown, but since his martyrdom he is, to the American patriot, the embodiment of all that is courageous. Lincoln's death was a great calamity, but that very death seemed to break down the animosities of civil strife and weld the nation together in unity.

The doctor said that some have charged that Christ has not drawn all mesu unto Him, but he took a more optimistic view and showed how the Christian religion is the basis on which all great nations are founded. The lifting up of the Saviour was not have the world without a recognition of Christ, he said that in eternity the process of redemption would go on until every knee should bow to the Saviour of mankind.

Rey, G. W. Samson, D. D., formerly

HE THAT WINNETH SOULS IS WISE.

of mankind.

HE THAT WINNETH SOULS IS WISE.

Rey. G. W. Samson, D. D., formerly pastor of the E-street Baptist Church in this city, then president of Columbia College, and now president of the Rutger's College, New York, yesterday morning occupied his old pulpit from which forty years ago he used to give divine instruction to his large congregation, many of whom are now dead. Despite the storm there was an excellent attendance at the service. The subject of the sermon was: "He that winneth souls is wise." The text was taken from Proverbs Xi. 30.

In beginning his remarks the learned divine quoted at length from the sayings of St. John, St. Peter, St. Paul, and of Jesus himself to show that their teachings were in accordance with the taxt. He then proceeded to discuss the word winneth. "That term," said he, "is nearly always applied to woman, but it also applies equally to man." And he went on to prove this declaration, and said that as a true woman in the family was winning, so should true Christian men and women be. Solomon in all his glory was reviewed, and besides being a man of great wisdom, it was further shown that his habits were not exactly correct. And although he had 300 wives and 700 concubines, one of them had such a winning manner that she soon possessed all the love of the great and wise ruler. At this point the doctor related an incident that came under his notice when he visited Constantinople nearly a half century since, when a prominent personage there had to divorce the one wife he loved because the emperor so ruled it. The ways, means, and ends of securing this winning clause

when a prominent personage there had to divorce the one wife he loved because the emperor so ruled it. The ways, means, and ends of securing this winning clause was then defined in a thorough manner, and the distinction between soul and spirit was very clearly set forth.

The reverend gentleman pictured in a vivid manner the many evils that baset Christians in their endeavors to live as the text suggested. "Pride in life," said the clergyman, "is the greatest evil in Washington." In proof of this assection he gave his audience a number of incidents that had come under his notice while stationed here. From this point the doctor next drew his hearers' attention to the right way in which to give instructions to the beginners, and quoted a number of authorities in support of his views. He then described the many characters that are prominent in women from Eve's time to the present, and claimed that any man with a loving spirit could win his companion from her evil tendencies or marked characteristics. In conclusion he claimed that to be able to rule one's self was the height of wisdom, and exhorted them all to be converted and to become as little children if they wished to enter the Kingdom of Heaven.

BISHOP LATANE ON CHRISTIAN UNITY.

Rev. Dr. Latane, Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church, and stationed at Baiti-

BISHOF LATANZ ON CHRISTIAN UNITY.

Rev. Dr. Latane, Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church, and stationed at Baltimore, occupied the pulpit of the Congregational Church in this city last night. Owing to the storm prevailing less than 100 persons were present, but they were well repaid, as the learned bishop delive. a most excellent sermon. In beginning, the bishop stated that owing to several reasons that had been presented to him that aftermoon, he had concluded not to speak on the subject that had been announced, but would have as his theme: "Christian Unity, or the Oneness of the Church of Christ in the World,"

Taking as his text St John x, 16: "And other sheep 1 have which are not of this

Taking as his text St John x, 16: "And other sheep i have which are not of this fold; them also must i bring and they shall hear my voice, and there shall be one fold and one shepherd," the bishop called attention to the happy message thus set forth in plain, common words, and they were the truth of the Word of God. In order to classify his theme he divided it into four parts—what, when, where, and how the unity or oneness was coostituted. He claimed that the word fold only was intended in the first portion of the text to refer to the Jewish Church, but in the latter portion it should read flock, as one shepherd has charge of it. Then he portrayed in an elegant manner the Jewish Church and claimed that Christians were looking to valu it they

expected to see a visible church, for it was

heavenly one. "The Christian church," said he, "is a "The Christian church," said be, "is a fock of all denominations and all nations. In fact, it is like a flock of sheep scattered over the bills that come together at the shepherd's call. Josus also taught this doctaine when he said, "My sheep hear my voice, and know it and follow me." The bishop expressed his sorrow that Christians so mistook the divine instructions and had formed so many flocks, and in some of them taught that there was no safety or no salvation outside of their church or their flock.

them taught that there was no safety or no salvation outside of their church or their flock.

When the unity would be established was exemplified by the bishop in a thorough manner by numerous quotations. He claimed that the work had commenced at the Day of Pentecost, when 3,000 souls were converted to the church of Christ, and had developed so rapidly that the flock now numbered millions of souls gathered in the eighteen hundred years since that time. But even with the intelligence of these modern times, Christians were still keeping their separate folds, and did not seem to appreciate the fact that all their teachings tended to the same end. They had the same alms, and likewise the same inheritance; and the same evils and hindrances to contend with.

"The church of Christ as one flock," said he, "is not a theory, but an established fact. How many times have I, in my ministrations at the death beds of dying Christians, beheld the full development of the fact." In conclusion the bishop told them that if they wished to see the full fruition of this idea they must get rid of the notion that it is a question of church government or church prejudices and practices, because it is not. They must also drop the expectation of seeing a visible fold or flock, for they would not. Also they must ascretain what the true belief of the church of Christis, and he thought that they would find the nearest approach thereto in the doctrine of the Reformed Episcopal church. He also warned them from allowing their churches to follow in the course taken by those of Rome, Alexandria, Ephesus, and others. "And the gates of Hell shall never prevail agairst the church of Christ," said he, in conclusion.

SENOR ROMERO INTERVIEWED In Regard to the Arrest of the Arizona

Senor Romero, the Mexican minister, was senor Romero, the Mexican minister, was asked yesterday if he had any advices about the arrest at Janos, Chihuahua, of an Arizona posse pursuing into Mexico Stein's passenger train robbers, and he said that the only information he had on that incident is what appears in yesterday's papers, and that even supposing it to be correct, which is seldom the case in the reports originating on the frontier, it would appear that the Arizona posse had attempted to exercise on Mexican soil acts of sovereignty which are exclusively the Mexican authorities, and that, therefore, they made themselves liable to trial by the Mexican courts, since, as Mr. Springer very properly said, if correctly reported, "they are guilty of violating the law of the republic of Mexico and of the state of Chihuahua."

"It is true," he said, "that Mexico and the United States entered into an agreement since 1883 to allow their respective regular troops to cross into the other's terflory in hot pursuit of wiid Indians, the common enemy of both countries; but that vareement could not cover in any case the varsuit of criminals, either by military or eivil officers, and besides it ended by limitation over one year ago and has not been resewed since, so that, under the present condition of things, not even the regular troops of the United States could cross into Mexico even in hot pursuit of hostile Indians, and much less could civil officers do so in pursuit of common criminals.

Mexico and the United States have an extradition treaty providing the way in which criminals or suspects of crimes committed in one country and, who take refuge in the other can be arrested and delivered up to the offended country.

Only a few days ago it was reported that some Mexican soldlers had crossed from Piedras Negras to Eagle Pass, it was alleged, to arrest a deserter, and that act was characterized by the press of this country as a violation of the sovereignty of the United States had a right to pursue in Mexican territory breakers of the law in their country, Mexic asked yesterday if he had any advices about the arrest at Janos, Chihuahua, of an Ari-

Senor Romero further said that he thought it premature to express an opinion about the proceedings of the Mexican courts in this case, as they are reported in the newspapers, since to be fair and reasonable, it would require a thorough knowledge of the criminal laws of the state of Chihuahua, and it would not be just to express an opinion about such proceedings on the supposition that Chihuahua is roled by the Engitsh common law, whatever might be the merits or demerits of each system of legitation when fairly compared.

THE PROMINENT WOMEN Who Will Attend the Sessions of the International Council.

The celebration of the fortieth anniver sary of the first women's rights convenion by the international council of women at Albaugh's Grand Opera House, commencing on the 25th instant, promises to be a great event for the National Women's Suffrage Association and one not likely to be soon forgotten. The arrangements have been in the hards of capable and industrious committees who have worked energetically and succeeded to such, an extent as to in sure the success of the meeting. It is known that there will be among the visiting delegates, many women transfer in the delegates many women prominent in the literary and social world and who have built up for themselves records they well may be proud of msy be proud of.

Mrs Helen M. Gougar, chairman of the
railroad committee, is expected here this
week, and will remain until the council

Mrs Helen M. Gougar, chairman of the railroad committee, is expected here this week, and will remain until the council closes.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who has been in Europe a year and a half with her married daughter, Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, who resides near London, started on the Sth instant for New York, accompanied by Mrs. Ormiston Chaut, of Scotland, a prominent worker in the local purity movement, and they will arrive in time to be present at the meeting.

Mrs. Alli Trygz, af Finland, and Baroness Gripenberg, the delegate to the council from the Finnish Women's Society, will also attend. The latter is a writer of considerable note, though still quite young, and speaks English fluently, having resided in London for some time past. Another prominent woman is Mrs. Elizabeth Boynton Harbert, of Chleago, chairman of the committee on music for the council. There will be congregational singing of words which will be printed on the programme. The words of the song to be used at the opening session are by Mrs. Harbert herself, entitled "The Promised Land," and sung to a familiar tune.

Mrs. Emily T. Charles, of this city, also contributes to the musical programme. Miss Helen Tsylor, who has promised to be present and speak at the council, is the stepdaughter of John Stuart Mill, a woman of strong personality, able mind, prominent in the woman suffrage, moral purity, and labor reform movements in England. She is a fine speaker and will probably make a somewhat extended tour of the United States after the council closes, speaking in some of the chief cities. Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, the publishing the history of woman suffrage and has now contributed \$250 to the international council of women.

Miss Susan B. Anthony, one of the pilliars of the movement, has been at the Riggs House for the past three weeks, working night and day to perfect the plans for the "gathering of the hosts" of distinguished women who will attend the jubilee. This lady is ably seconded in her efforts by Miss Rachel Foster, of Philad

THE DOWAGER EMPRESS.

Augusta, Widow of the Late Emperor-King.

The widowed empress has lived much in retirement, enforced by bad health, and the picture of her from which the accompanying cut was made is the only one procurable. She was born on September 30, 1811, the



laughter of the late Grand-Duke Charles

daughter of the late Grand-Duke Charles Frederick of Saxe Weimar, and was married to Prince William of Prussia, afterwards German emp ror, just deceased, on June 11, 129. Her son, Frederick William, now emperor, and the Princess Louise, wife of Grand Duke Frederick of Baden, are her only children. The first-named was born in 1831, and the princess in 1838.

Notwithstanding much sickness, the Empress Augusta has performed the duties of her station. When unable to walk or leave her chair, as the result of an accident, she had berself carried once a week to the Augusta Hospital and to the Augusta foundation for the daughters of poor officers and those killed in battle. Both these institutions of Berlin are her own work, and she dispenses in person councilation, advice, and commands. Every Sunday, well or siling, she attends divine service, not in her own private chapel or oratory, but in one of the public churches. When in feeble health she has give audiences, received deputations, been present at all gala cerimonies and dinners, had interviews with her numerous relatives, and astendabed the most experienced diplomats and ablest state ministers by the readiness of her wit, her unfailing tact, and prefound erudition. All this has the courageous woman done while suffering from hereditary scrofula or a cognate malady for many years.

THE PRINTERS' ELECTION. Columbia Typographical Union Has a

Lively Contest in Prospect, The annual election of Typographical Union, No. 101, of this city will take place on Friday next between the hours of 1 and S p. m., and much interest is manifested by the craft therein. Printers are proverbial for their unselfish tendencies. Manya time have old (or young) prints been known to resign their night's work to give a fellow member a chance, and so also have they been known to eacrifice other interests in order to become officers of their organiza-tion or to represent them in other bodies. Again, printers are famous for their intelligence, and to find one who cannot express himself sensibly and eloquently on any topic of the day from a prize fight to a newly discovered planet in the heavens is newly discovered planet in the neavens is unusual. They are walking encyclopedias. Belog thus rifted they naturally long for a nance to distinguish themselves, and as a consequence in a men' stellp of over one thousand in this union with eleven office to fill, it is not surpriser that the ane enough can-didates for that the number of

didates for the best of offices there are some on which the eyes of the candidates are longingly fixed in preference to others. The leading office in the union, to which all the printers with the election fover aspire above others, is that of delegate to the international body, and as this union allows the delegates \$10 a day for the session and five ceuts a mile for the distance allows the delegates \$10 a day for the session and five ceute a mile for the distance traveled it is considered a "pick up." The next session of the international body will be held in Kansas City in June, and each delegate from this city will be given about \$175 for expenses. Four delegates will be sent this time, and thirteen candidates would like to time, and thirteen candidates would like to be one of that number. It is also expected that the meeting at Kansas City will be the most important ever held, as that body will consider the disastrous strikes in which their craft have been engaged during the past year at Chicago, New York, Louisville, St. Louis, and other places, and will enset new legislation to prevent their recurrence or to assist the strikers when so engaged. The candidates for the various offices are:

Delegates—Daniel V. Fenton. Albert E. Ingalls, Wm. W. Nolle, Aloy. S. Fennell, W. Y. Brooke, Edwin M. Blake, Edward W. Oyster, Thomas H. Greenfield, Larry E. Kearney, John H. O'Brien, George A. Tracey, and Hugh F. Pritchard. Good judges predict the election of the first three,

judges predict the election of the first three, with the field well bunched for the fourth

with the field well culnered for the fourth place.

For president, Samuel Bell, an old member and ex-officer, and John B. Dickman, an ex-delegate, are having a tightrace, but with the chances in favor of the latter.

Nelson F. Twing. John W. McCann. John McCormick, and John R. Lamson all desire to be vice precident and are going slong well together, but the former seems to have the inside track.

Frank H. Padgett, the-present efficient secretary, has no competitors for that position, and will probably be allowed to again fill that chair, draw his salary of \$1,000 per year, and put in his spare time swapping

fill that chair, draw his salary of \$1,000 per year, and put in his spare time swapping yarns with Ed. Morcoe.

John J. Higgins, who has acceptably taken care of the funds the past year, is willing to continue, but James H. Lowry has filed an objection. The former seems to have the best of the race.

As yet there seems to be no interest as to who shall fill the positions of reading clerk, sergeant-at-arms, and trustee, but before election day arrives there will undoubtedly be a number of candidates.

MARY ANDERSON ILL.

Her Friends Apprehensive That She

Has Overworked Herself.

LONDON, Mar. 11.—The Lyceum Theater was suddenly closed last evening. Miss Mary Anderson had given an afternoon performance of "A Winter's Tale," but got through with it with the greatest difficulty. She nearly fainted in the trial and status scenes. After the performance "Our Mary," looking weak and ill, was driven to the railroad depot and took the train for Brighton, where she remained Sun day in the hope of recruiting her health by the sea breezes of the channel. Her present state of health causes many of her friends grave anxiety. In their judgment her long-looked forward to trip to Maita will be taken none too soon.

The Weather. For the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia-Brisk northwesterly

backing to fresh southwesterly winds, colder followed by warmer, fair weather.

Thermometer readings: 7 a. m., 40.0°; S r. m., 40.0°; 10 p. m., 20.0°; mean temperature, 57.0°; maximum, 50.0°; minimum, 28.0°; mean relative humidity, 95.0%; total precinitation,

PROBIBITIONISTS ARGUSED.

A GREAT STRUGGLE IMPENDING IN LITTLE RHODY.

The Opponents of the Liquor Traffic Up in Arms Against Both the Old Parties-A State Which is Under the Influence of Party Machines.

PROVIDENCE, R. 1., Mar. 11.-The approach of the annual state election awakens the usual degree of interest felt throughout Rhode Island, with the addition of a considerable increase on account of prevailing local issues. When the prohibitory amendment to the

constitution was adopted peans were sent up by the prohibitorists, and loudly the cry went forth that the demon alcohol was crushed, at least so far as Little Rhody was concerned. This was two years ago. Now the cry of triumph has changed to one of tribulation. In other words, the savage, irreconcilable prohibitionists have

ascertained here, as elsewhere, that prohibition does not prohibit, and that more liquor is sold than formerly under the local option and license system.

In the city of Providence there are upward of six hundred recognized places where a man can buy a tipple, and to the prohibition people the crowning insult and injury is that the radical and violent laws

injury is that the radical and violent laws adopted in order to carry out the amendment fall to wreak their vengeance. The laws referred to are extremely severe. The sacredness of a man's domicile is no bar to invasion by any of the liquor constables, who turn over the bedelothes and search women's clothing in their endeavor to discover lilegal spirits. Carriages are stopped on the public highway, even when simply passing through the State, without warrant or written authority, and a jur of whiskey or a dozen of heer ruthlessly captured, the driver sent to jail and the horse and vehicle confiscated. In spite of this despotic code, and notwithstanding the autocratic spirit shown by the probibition fanatics, liquor is sold throughout the state, while in the city of Providence, according to the authority of leading prohibitionists, there are, as mentioned, upward of six hundred places of sale, most of which dispense vile wet goods, the like of which was never hefore texted.

hibitionists, there are, as mentioned, upward of six hundred places of sale, most of which dispense vile wet goods, the like of which was never before tasted. Owing to risk of selzure the dealer does not care to speculate in other than the cheapest grade of drunk-producers.

It is notew of the above facts that the coming state election bids fair to be an exciting one, for the radicals swear by all the gods of the teetoler Olympus that they will hold the two great parties responsible for the failure of their pet sumptuary law, and run a third party ticket.

The politicians of Rhode Island conduct the machine—Democratic and Republican alike—in a matter of fact and business like manner. There isn't a farthing's worth of sentiment in the way the party selections are made, especially in the working of the Republican side of the coterie. The state ticket is definitely arranged by a number of persons—you can count them on your fingers with several digits to spare—soveral weeks, perhaps months, prior to the meeting of the nominating convention. The latter body is composed of delegates who are selected in the various towns and cities with reference to voting to carry out the state programme previously fixed by the bosses. It is quite probable that in no state in the Union does the political schemes of the political schemes of the collection of sovereign commonwealths.

ALEXANDRIA MATTERS. tems of Interest Gathered for th

"Republican's" Beaders. At the April term of the corporation court the commonwealth's attorney will, in pur-suance of his duties, ask the court to disnance of his duties, ask the court to di-rect the grand jury to investigate and return sgainst ail druggists of this city who have unregistered clerks in their employ who are allowed to compound prescriptions in defi-ance of a statute to the contrary. This will include every druggist with three excep-

ance of a statute to the contrary. This will include every druggist with three exceptions.

Mr. R. M. Fryer, of the Arrow Steamship Company, is stopping at the Braddock House, and was yesterday seen by the REFURLICAN representative, to whom he expressed himself as teing more confident of building the child of his brain, the Pocahontas, than be has ever been, and in all probability operations will be begun at the yard of the company here at an early day. Mr. Fryer is in good health, and is losing no time in pushing the enterprise.

It is learned that Internal Revenue Collector Shepherd has appointed Mr. John Clarke, formerly of Clifton, but who has been residing in Washington city for the past five years, whisky ganger at the Arlington Distillery, near this city. This action is being very much criticised by the friends of an applicant for the position from this city, and who, it was thought, would have received the appointment.

The storm here last night is said by some of the oldest inhabitants to have been one of the most severe which has visited this city canner wars.

some of the oldest inhabitants to have been one of the most severe which has visited this city for many years.

Dr. E. W. Slaymaker has been in the city for the past several days on a visit to his parents.

The attendance upon the different churches yesterday, owing to the severe storm, was very small.

A RELIABLE FORECAST. What Both Houses Will Consider During This Week.

As the session progresses, the work of Congress from week to week can be more readily and briefly forecasted. There are a number of important joint measures which will occupy the time of each house to the exclusion of the usual mass of private and other measures. The Senate will spend most of the present week in the consideration of the undervaluation bill, which is unfinished business, Mr. Allison baving had it token up last week. To day Mr. Colquitt intends making a speech on the President's message, and he may be followed by Mr. Dolph. To-morrow Mr. Beck, according to given notice, will speak on the bill which has been reported adversely from the committee on finance adversely from the committee on finance providing for the retirement of legal ten-der and national bank notes of small de-nominations and the issuance of coin cer-tificates in lieu of gold and silver certi-ficates.

tificates in lieu of gold and silver certificates.

The House will to-day devote its attention to measures reported from the committee on the District of Columbia. Tomorrow has been set aside for the consideration of measures from the committee on Indian affairs; Wednesday for the committee on foreign affairs: Thursday for private land claims, and Friday for private bills. The pension and military academy appropriation bills are on the calendar, subject to being called up at any time, while the Senate amendments to the tirgent deficiency appropriation bill may come up on ficiency appropriation bill may come up on any day for action by the House.

THE BRADDOCK HOUSE Respensed with a Sumptuous Banquet

to Ladies and Gentlemen. Braddock's Hotel, in Alexandria, was

formally opened to the public yesterday, and the proprietors, Mesars. M.W. Lambert and R. S. Widdleombe, appropriately marked the occasion by tending a sumpthous banquet to a large number of ladies and gentlemen. After the extensive menu had been thoroughly discussed, fitting tossis were proposed and reaponded to. Special reference was made to the Mount avenue project, and its ultimate success was prophesied by all. It would be the means of until the search of the state of the search of until the search of the search was proposed by all. If would be the mears of putting renewed energy and vigor into the grand old cl.y of Alexandria, mak-ing her the manufacturing center of the Old Dominton, and a great shipbuilding mart of the country.

VICTORIA.

The Wife of the New Crown Prince of

Germany. Little can be said of this amiable young woman than, as the wife of the Crown Prince of Germany, she stands a good chance of becoming an empress before



ng. The condition of her imperial father in-law's throat, unfortunately for his country and Europe, gives no promise that his life may be prolonged beyond, it may be, only a few weeks. With the death of the emperor-king, who only a few days ago inherited his proud position, the Crown Prince, the husband of the Victoria of the history will assume account to the history will assume account the history will assume account to the history will assume account to the history will assume a constitution of the history will be account to th

cmperor-king, who only a few days ago inherited his proud position, the Grown Prince, the husband of the Victoris of the picture, will assume sovereignty over the mighty empire now prostrated under the double grief of one bereavement with the expectation of another.

The Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Augustenburg, was bern May 3, 1860. She was not quite 21 years old when married on February 21, 1881, to Prince Frederick William, eldest son of the present Emperor of Germany. Her first child is a son, born May 6, 1882. He is another Frederick William, and the successive newcomers in the family—three so far—have all been boys. As is well known, the Crown Prince, their father, is devoted to solddership, and is a man who would unquestionably do some stalwart fighting for the Fatherland should the need for it arise. The portrait of his eldest child is aiready familiar to the German people as a soldier in full uniform and armed with a sword.

Victoria is called Augusta in Germany, to describe the surface of the fatherland armed with a sword. Victoria is called Augusta in Germany, to distinguish her from her mother in-law, who is another Victoria.

GOOD TEMPLAR ADDRESSES. Graphic Elucidations of the Universal

Drink Problem. A very attentive audience, delighted by the young people's choir, listened in Mc-Kendree Church last evening to a brace of the most eloquent and at the same time most practical addresses which the appeals of the union committee of the grand and subordinate lodges of Good Templars has called out this season. The meeting was presided over by Grand Chief John R. Maoney, who made the opening address, pointing out the duty of the church in the face of this all-prevailing drink habit, and declaring that when the traffic shall have some as fully under the ban of constitutional law as are other forms of crime, the law will be as

fully and as easily enforced as is the law against theft. He declared that with rum

against theft. He declared that with rum removed our churches and our Sunday schools would be full to overflowing. He asserted, as his belief, that the kingdom of heaven could never come to a man who induged in strong drink. He introduced as the principal speaker of the evening, the Hon. J. G. Sawyer, Representative in Congress from the thirty-first New York district.

Mr. Sawyer, a gentleman whose fine physique and abundant health gave ample indorsement to his statement that he had been an ardent worker in the temperance cause for many years, had belonged to all the temperance organizations in his own village, the Good Templars, Sone of own village, the Good Templars. Sons of Temperance, &c., began his address by expressing his conviction of the seeming needlessness of talking about the temperance question. If, said he, it were announced that a public meeting was to be held to discuss the proposition whether it was right and proper to attempt to do away with thieving, public wonder and indigation would be aroused soon enough and wet there is so own village, the Good Templars.

whether it was right and proper to attempt to do away with thieving, public wonder and indigation would be aroused soon enough, and yet there is so much apparent unconcern among very good and—on all other subjects—sensible people, in face of an evil many fold greater than that of common theft. Everybody, he said admits that the greatest social evil of our stime is intemperance; that it is the cause of more crime and poverty, he declared, constitute more and demand more than one half the expenses for which our industries are taxed.

Mr. Sawyer proceeded at some length to demonstrate his proposition as to the enormous expense entailed by the liquor traffic and drink habit by spreading a leaf of local history in his own native village of between 4,000 and 5,000 inhabitants, a leaf prepared by himself for the purpose of arousing public sentiment in favor of suppressing the giant evil. It was a page of statistics proving that more than one haif of the fund raised by taxation was absorbed in dealing with this crime and its results. More than \$100,000 were thus expended, very much more than all which was expended in all the religious, educational, and charitable institutions in the same time. The prevalent indifference to this evil contrasted to the sensitiveness of the people to all other crimes was to the speaker a continual and unsolvable problem. The terrible and far reaching effects of drunkenness biotting out all sense of right and justice in the breast of men and controling absolutely the strongest sentiment in woman, namely, the love of a mother for her child, were vivily portrayed by touching anecdotes of scenes of which the speaker had been eyewitness.

Of the means by which public sentiment is, and is to be educated on this subject, he instanced to the sentiment is, and is to be educated on this subject, he instanced to the sentiment is, and is to be educated on this subject, he is a subject, he is a subject to the sentiment is and is to be educated on this subject, he is a subject to the sentiment is and i

which the speaker had been eyewitness.

Of the means by which public sentiment is, and is to be educated on this subject, he instanced the W. C. T. U. and the Good Templar's Lodge. He commended both these instrumentalities as worthy consideration of every Christian man and woman, and maintained that every member of a church should be a member of some temperance organization. He urged the organization of social forces that should include the upper and under crust, and also the middle class of society, as something most powerful to mold public opinion and compel enforcement of the laws. He closed with an earnest appeal to those present to do their utmest to make the best possible and fullest use of the weapons of law already in their hands.

The chairman introduced Past Grand

fullest use of the weapons of law already in their hands.

The chairman introduced Past Graud Templar Whitney, who began with congratulatory reference to the address to which those present had listened, an address which touched so strongly so many phases of this great problem, and then proceeded in the happy manner so characteristic of this speaker to give some response to the repeated question of the eloquent congressman. "Why the people are so indifferent to this great evil." In this response he adverted briefly to the strength of appetite inherited or acquired, the strength of social customs, the magnitude of moneyed investments in the traffic and their profits, and the power of political influence, place, and the power of political inducec, place and position. He made a very clean pre-sentment of the relations of the Good Tem scatment of the felations of the Good Tem-plars to this subject, a presentment very creditable to the Good Templar organiza-tion, and closed with an earnest plea that Uncle Sam should go out of partnership in the liquor business, and that then the peo-ple would soon bring to its minimum point the influence and wrong of the rum power.

RANDALL'S TARIFF

A VERY COMPREHENSIVE MEASURE "TO REDUCE AND EQUALIZE."

It Proposes the Repeal of the Internal Tex on Tobacco and Fruit Brandles --No Dealers' Tax-Whisky Taxed Fifty Cents a Gallon.

Mr. Randall has completed his tariff bill and will introduce it in the House to-day. In explanation of its terms and scope he makes the following statement: "The bill repeals the entire internal tax on tobacco and on fruit brandles. It also repeals the license tax on wholesale and retail liquor dealers, leaving these as recommended by Jefferson, so that 'the state authorities might adopt them.' It makes alcohol used in the arts free, and reduces the tax on

whisky to 50 cents per gallon."
On the tariff, the bill is a careful and complete revision of the whole tariff system It carries to the free list a large number of articles now paying duties and which enter Into consumption, either as raw material or otherwise, and in the production of which there is no injurious competition between this and other countries. In the revision of the tariff the aim has been intelligently to apply consistent principles to all branches of industry, and in so doing our industrial of industry, and in so doing our industrial system has been considered as a whole, and differing from other industrial systems in the important fact that labor in this country receives a larger stare of the annual products of labor and capital combined than in any other country. This important advantage to the labor interests of the United States the bill aims to preserve throughout, while at the same time, "in fairness to all interests," as stated in the Chicago platform, "to reduce and equalize" the duties on imports.

"to reduce and equalize" the duties on imports.

The principles spplied to the revision of the tariff in this bill are, first, that the difference in cost of producing commodities in this and other countries—where there is no climatic or other natural causes why they cannot be abundantly produced in this country—has been studied and everywhere adhered to as the cardinal principle to be enforced in any revision of the tariff.

In such a scheme all industries, of course, should stand on an equal footing, and in no instance should the powers of government business be used to elevate one above another. In other words, our industrial system must be considered as a whole, in which all who participate in it share its benefits, whether they are engaged in one industry or another.

which all who participate in it share its benefits, whether they are engaged in one industry or another.

One principle of great importance has been kept constantly in view, and that is, that the line which marks the difference in cost of producing commodities here and abroad—in other words, the line of fair competition—is always and necessarily above the point of maximum revenue. Consequently, to reduce the duties on any commodity below the line of difference in cost, which, as stated, is the line of even competition, until the line of maximum revenue is passed, necessarily increases the revenues. On the contrary, to raise duties from the line of maximum revenue, by lessening importations, reduces the revenues. This principle has been kept in view throughout the bill in the adjustment of duties.

To determine just where the line of difference in the second of the contraction of the contractio

throughout the bill in the adjustment of duties.

To determine just where the line of difference in cost falls is, of course, in many instances, difficult, but it may safely assumed, when importations in any line of commodities is large and increasing—and no good reason appearing why the things cannot as well be produced here—that such duties are below the cost line, and that advantage is with the foreign producer. If production in the same line is diminished, or suspended also potage, is increasing, it becomes proof positive that the advantage is too great to be overcome without a readjustment of duties.

In such cases—embracing, however, but a few articles—there has been no hesitancy, in preparing this bill, to raise duties so as to permit these industries to take their place abreast with others in the country.

Where importations are light and increasing, it may consistently be assumed that the duties are quite high enough, and in many cases may be safely reduced, and in case the industries of such a nature as to permit trusts or combinations of any kind to raise prices above the level of prices or profits in other industries, then it becomes important that the cost line should be closely adhered to, and that has been the aim in this bill in the industries where trusts or combinations are supposed to bave such power. It is less important, of course, to alm in this bill in the industries where trusts or combinations are supposed to have such power. It is less important, of course, to apply this rule rigidly where prices are regulated through free competition. In such case, under well known economic principles, the tendency is always to a general level in profits, wages, and prices in any industrial system. In working out the details of the bill, under these principles, the aim has been to pare closely and adjust carefully the different schedules, with the object always in view to lower duties wherever possible, and reduce the revenues, being careful at the same time to hurt no established industry. The estimated reductions under this bill will be: On internal taxation repealed, \$70,000,000; estimated and the same time to hurt make the same time to same time to

ternal taxation repealed, \$70,000,000; est; mated reductions on tariff schedules, \$25, mated reductions on taril schedules, \$24,000,000.

The bill is the result of great labor and industry, and is framed after the fullest inquiry and conference with those directly interested. The rates will not suit many of those engaged in manufactures—but are deemed fair and a proper response to the demand for reduced rates in our tariff laws.

AMONG THE ELKS. Exalted Grand Ruler Leach Makes

His Official Visits. Exalted Grand Ruler Dr. Hamilton E. Leach, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, has just returned from an extended tour of inspection of the lodger in the eastern cities. His popularity appears to have preceded him, and whereve

pears to have preceded him, and wherever he went his reception was of the heartiest and most cordial character. He speaks of the wonderful increase in the membership and the healthy financial condition of the order.

It now numbers eighty-seven lodges, seattered throughout the country from ocean to ocean, and since 1808 it has spread with remarkable rapidity. It has a total membership of over 8,000, its treasury surplus is \$50,021 85, while the property owned amounts to \$184,706,40. During the past year it expended for charity's sake \$11,716.77. It is a secret organization, having a rich and elaborate ritual, embellished with degrees, and in character its fraternal feeling is said to surpass any of its sister competitors. A great feature of the order is the social part of it, which in itself tends to make it attractive.

Washington Lodge, No. 15, of the other competitions.

is the social part of it, which in itself tends to make it attractive.

Washington Lodge, No. 15, of this city, ranks high up in the organization. It started with forty members February 13, 1882, and new numbers nearly 200 in pood standing. The socials of this lodge are always great features, and there is a great demand made on its members for tickets of admission to the same. This lodge is known throughout the country for its charitable work. It can boast of property worth nearly \$5,000, and has two of the richest and linest fitted up halls, at Ninth street and Pennsylvania avenue, that can be found anywhere. It is known as the working lodge. Last year it paid out nearly \$300 for charity.

The Memory Lectures.

Prot Loneste will give a popular lecture on the Conditions of Memory Improvement at Congregational Church Monday evening at 8, for which tickets may be had at Droop's music store. 225 Fennsylvania avenue. This lecture will be the introduction to the full course of instruction, consisting of five lectures of one hour cach, which begins Friday, the 16th. There will be an afternoon class at 430 and an evening class at 8 two days cach week, at Masonic Temple. Pupils can attend whichever lecture may be most convenient each day. The effectiveness of the Loisetian system of memory training is beyond question, and its popularity is evident from the size of his classes, 90 in Detroit, 1,100 in Baltimore, and 1,350 in Philadelphia having been per sonally instructed during the past six weeks.